

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Per Month ..... \$ 5.00  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

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**ON LAND MATTERS****Official Letters Between Washington and Hawaii.****SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Text of the Correspondence Heretofore Had on Vacancies, Appointments, Land Patents, Etc.

The following is a part of the correspondence between the Hawaiian Government and the Executive in Washington on the subject of the sale of public lands.

The Hawaiian Government, after the act of annexation was passed, and on August 6, 1898, requested the Executive in Washington to answer the following questions:

**QUESTIONS.**

1. Should not vacancies occurring in the offices of Hawaiian Government officials, by expiration of term, death or resignation, be filled by appointment, as provided by the laws of Hawaii?

The manner of appointment of such officers and their term of office is provided by law. As a rule, officers in each bureau are appointed by the head of the bureau, with the approval of the head of the Department. The heads of bureaus are appointed by the heads of Departments, with the approval of the President. The President, with the approval of the Senate, appoints the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Auditor General, also members of the Board of Health, Board of Education, Board of Immigration, Board of Prison Inspectors, and any other boards of like character, and the District Magistrates. (Article 26 Constitution.)

Should a District Magistrate, a police officer, a jailor, or any other subordinate officer die or resign, should not the vacancy be filled by appointment under the laws of Hawaii?

2. What shall Mr. Dole's title be? Should he not continue to sign as President of the Republic of Hawaii?

3. Should not President Dole continue to execute land patents and deeds in the ordinary dealing with Government lands under the Hawaiian land laws?

4. Should not prosecutions be entered and processes of court be issued in the name of the "Republic of Hawaii," as provided by the Hawaiian Constitution and laws? (Constitution, Article 92, Section 3.)

A reply to these questions was sent on September 6 to the Hawaiian Government by Mr. H. M. Sewall. It is as follows:

Special Agency of the United States. Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1898.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu.—Sir: Re-

ferring to the interrogatories pro-

posed by your Government and transmited by me to Washington, I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a telegraphic reply from the Secretary of State replying to the same, from which, for your information, I beg to quote as follows:

"Vacancies in appointive offices will, as a rule, be filled as heretofore, but an oath of allegiance to the United States will be required.

"Resolution provides that land laws of the United States shall not apply to public lands in Hawaii, and that mu-

nicipal legislation of Hawaii generally

shall remain in force. Mr. Dole may

for time being sign as President of the Republic of Hawaii."

A copy of all the questions asked at that time (August 6, 1898,) and the answers thereto is enclosed herewith as Appendix "A."

It is felt that the above instructions were of important value to the interests of this country, as the cessation

of all land transfers by the Govern-

ment would have caused great distress

and pecuniary loss to many private in-

dividuals and to a few corporations,

and have brought the Government poli-

cy of settling individuals on small

holdings to a full stop.

By reference to Appendix "B" it will

be found that out of the total of 149

transfers there are but 12 cash sales,

most of which were made to sugar

corporations. All of the rest, except

an exchange for road purposes, were

made to small holders, most of whom

were living or intending to live on the

lands so transferred, and all for a part

consideration of improvement or resi-

dence or both.

It is hardly necessary to call your

attention to the serious embarrass-

ment which all of these parties would

suffer should it be decided that all of

the instruments by which they hold

their lands are unauthorized.

While the Government has no doubt

of its authority for the transfers men-

tioned, and for generally executing the

land legislation of Hawaii, it has put

off the sales protested against until

the 4th of November next, in order to

give time for an expression from

Washington before finally acting upon

the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obe-

dient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL, Special Agent of the United States.

From this time the Government, un-

der these instructions, proceeded to

deal with lands as it had hitherto done,

until the Assistant Secretary of State

addressed a communication to this

Government, calling its attention to

the protests of the "squatters," upon

lands in Hawaii, against the sale of

Government lands, but this letter in no

way defined the position of the Ex-

ecutive in Washington upon the mat-

ter of selling public lands. To this

letter a reply was sent, dated Septem-

ber 1, 1899, defining the position of

this Government. [This letter could

not have reached Washington city be-

fore the 13th of September.] On the

11th of September the Executive order

was issued, forbidding the sale of

lands.

The letter of the Attorney General

to the Secretary of State, dated Septem-

ber 1, 1899, defining the position of

this Government, is as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

August 12, 1898.

To the Government and the People of

the Hawaiian Islands:

By the terms of the Joint Resolution

by which the cession of the Hawaiian

Islands and their dependencies to the

United States is concluded, it is provi-

ded that until Congress shall provide for

the Government of Hawaii, "all the

civil, judicial and military powers ex-

ercised by the officers of the existing

Government" are to be vested in such

person or persons, and to be exercised

in such manner as the President of the

United States shall direct. In the

exercise of the power thus conferred

upon him by the Joint Resolution the

President hereby directs that the civil,

**FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.**

Under instructions of the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated Sept. 13th, 1899, the following Executive Order is published for the information of whom it may concern.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Department of Foreign Affairs, Sept. 28th, 1899.

By the President of the United States of America.

**EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

The President of the United States hereby directs that all proceedings taken or pending for the sale or disposition of the public lands in the Hawaiian Islands shall be discontinued; and that if any sales or agreements for sale of said public lands have been made since the adoption of the Resolution of Annexation, the purchasers shall be notified that the same are null and void and any consideration paid to the local authorities on account thereof shall be refunded.

(Seal) In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Washington, September 11, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

to the President, on which this order was made, was based on a letter of inquiry sent to the President by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated August 24, 1899, and was referred by the President to the Attorney General.

Judicial and military powers in question shall be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all the military forces will be required to take a similar oath and all bonded officers will be required to renew their bonds to the Government of the United States.

The letter of September 1, of this year from the Hawaiian Government, explaining its action, was, therefore, not received before the Executive order, which is published today, was made, or before the Attorney General had written his opinion.

The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States, necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers.

The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the joint resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. The existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with

## WILL NOT YIELD

Boers are Determined on Armed Resistance.

### THE SITUATION IS MOST GRAVE

Plan to Seize Strategic Points—Await Rais to Begin Hostilities—Elaborate Preparations for War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Great Britain's relations with the Transvaal remain unchanged, and so far as the former is concerned, the situation is not likely to take on a new phase until after Friday's Cabinet Council. Whether or not the Boers will be content to wait that long without ending the suspense with hostilities depends on circumstances.

The Morning Post contains a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated September 19, saying:

"I have never known the situation to be graver. The Boers only await two days' rain on the veldt before beginning hostilities. They are determined on war, consider that they can expect nothing else after the last dispatch and are prepared to face the consequences."

The correspondent then describes in detail the Boers' elaborate border preparations, which appear more thorough and formidable than heretofore believed. He says the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria have devised a combined plan of action, which, he adds, includes the seizing of Majuba, Laings Neck and Newcastle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum arrives.

Continuing, the correspondent asserts that the Portuguese officials at Risario-Garcia have arrested some Boer officials on the charge of constructing a laager in Portuguese territory.

The Uitlander Council, as the result of meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, has decided to address a communication to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the Imperial Government to break off negotiations with the Transvaal. The reasons for this action are that the severe distress prevailing may compel the remaining Uitlanders to accept any compromise offered; that loyal British subjects are becoming discontented, and that great unrest exists among the natives."

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch, dated September 12, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds in part as follows:

"The Government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the Government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23, and the substitution in place thereof of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatch of August 19 and August 21, were elicited from this Government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, to the Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, suggestions which this Government acted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British Government. This Government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring, by the aid of the local British agent, to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this Government deems both as regards its spirit and form to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this Government, would satisfy her majesty's Government. This Government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of these proposals by the people and Legislature of the Transvaal, and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refutation of his proposals but would be settled on their merits.

"As regards the Joint Commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereto given by Her Majesty's Government, and cannot understand why such commission, which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the 7-year law, should now be deemed unnecessary, and why it should now, without much inquiry, be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this Government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad for unconditional acceptance. As to the language, this Government never made any offer such as is referred to, con-

sidering, as it did, such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable.

"The proposed conference, as opposed to the joint commission of inquiry, this Government is likewise not unwilling to enter upon, but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions which this Government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad, and, moreover, the subjects to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

"This Government ardently desires and gladly accepts arbitration, as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London convention of 1884."

The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British Government, on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals, but will "adhere to Great Britain's proposals for a joint commission of inquiry, as previously explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Imperial Parliament."

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Volksraad today re-adopted the mining article on the gold law eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, and empowering the Government to order that the mines be worked and if their instruction is disregarded to work them through their own agents. The re-adopted article comes into force immediately.

The Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview today declared that the Government, the Volksraad and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal has assumed and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences.

Mr. Reitz asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm the report telegraphed yesterday that the Boers are massing artillery in positions commanding Laings Neck. Small Boer detachments occupy positions above Buffalo river.

The members of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Town intend to convene the Bond in congress to consider the situation.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger.

There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the Foreign, War and Colonial offices, but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, marshal and commander in chief, returned to London yesterday and immediately reported to the War Office, where he remained busily employed the greater part of the day.

War risks on consignments to the Transvaal were quoted at a premium of 50 per cent yesterday, and all the markets were very sensitive and excited.

The Daily Chronicle points out this morning that the Orange Free State would probably better serve the Transvaal by remaining neutral than by active assistance, because the easiest route for marching troops to Johannesburg and Pretoria lies between the Orange river and the Vaal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It is reported here that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, fears that an attempt will be made to dynamite the British agency."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a communication from a military correspondent, who, in discussing the effect of the Free State throwing its lot with the Transvaal, says: "In the event of war this will greatly increase our difficulties and will lengthen the duration of the campaign, but the work will be accomplished, and the Union Jack will float over consolidated South Africa between Zambezi and the Cape."

"The principal danger which besets the British position is a sudden outbreak of hostilities, enabling the Boers to score a few minor successes, which would bring down upon us every Dutchman in South Africa and probably the statement that the Boers are sending compressed forage to the border seems to signify that they will not wait for new grass, but are preparing for an immediate advance.

"For this we certainly are not yet prepared. It is doubtful if the few troops and volunteers now in Natal could even maintain the defensive.

The Cape frontier from Mafeking to Kimberley, including the diamond fields, is practically defenseless, and a combined attack by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal might result in disaster and the retreat of our forces toward Durban, leaving the border towns in the hands of the enemy.

Small wonder is it that these towns are alarmed. The movement of British troops into Natal has not begun a moment too soon."

#### Previous Babies.

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## BOARD OF HEALTH

Sailing Vessels Will Continue to be Examined for Smallpox.

### TRUSTEES FOR HILO HOSPITAL

Petition from Chinese Owners of Piggens—Various Changes in Government Physicians.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present President H. E. Cooper and members, Dr. C. Winston, Dr. Kelliipio, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Day and Agent Reynolds.

Dr. Wood called attention to a Consular note on the Australia's bill of health which reported a case of smallpox having broken out at the Presidio among the men of the Thirty-first Regiment and that the entire regiment had been removed to Angel Island and put into quarantine. He had carefully examined all the steerage people on the Australia, but as the bill of health showed there was no smallpox in the city of San Francisco he had not thought it necessary to order them to report for further examination.

It would be necessary, however, to watch vessels from the Coast very carefully. The Doctor also called attention to the fact that steamers from Australian ports brought no bills of health from the Hawaiian Consuls at the different ports. A motion that such be required hereafter was passed.

Dr. Emerson reported that he had boarded the bark McNear from Laysan Island on Tuesday and examined the thirty people on board.

President Cooper read a communication from Consul General Haywood addressed to Minister Mott-Smith inquiring by what right or authority a charge of \$20 each for boarding eight sailing vessels by the port physician was made.

It was the opinion of the Board that present conditions in this relation should not be disturbed, owing to the danger of the introduction of smallpox by sailing vessels, many of which were liable to come down in less than fourteen days, the period of incubation.

President Cooper said the matter of appointing trustees for the Hilo hospital was important, as more bills were coming in than there was money to pay. Sheriff Andrews, J. T. Moir and Rev. J. A. Cruzan were appointed on motion carried unanimously.

With regard to the Malulani hospital Mr. Cooper said it had become practically a plantation hospital. He was in communication with Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Wells in regard to the plantations taking the entire management of the hospital and hoped to be able to report at the next meeting some definite arrangement.

Reports from the slaughter houses and from examinations of cattle made for tuberculosis were received and filed.

A report was read from the Food Commissioner in relation to his examination of a can of soup which contained lead in appreciable quantities, due to being soldered on the inside, the solder used containing 91 per cent of lead.

On motion Mr. Shorey was authorized to purchase a quantity of canned soups in the open market and carry on further investigations in this line.

The regular report of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home was received and filed.

The application of Dr. R. H. Dinnegan for a license to practice medicine was approved and the usual recommendation made to the Minister of the Interior.

A petition from a number of Chinese owners of piggens in Waikiki through Lawyers Cathcart, Parke and Davidson, was read, and on motion it was resolved that the attorneys be given a hearing on next Wednesday. The Chinese offer to obey any regulations of the Board and do anything required if they are only allowed to keep on raising pigs.

Dr. McMillan's resignation as Government physician of Kauai was accepted and Dr. Thompson appointed in his place.

Dr. Allen was made permanent physician at Napoopoo, in place of Dr. Lindsay, who has overstayed his leave of absence more than a year.

Deputy Sheriff C. A. Lynch was made an agent of the Board of Health.

A letter from Sheriff Andrews in relation to the Hilo abattoir was read but no action was taken, pending further investigation.

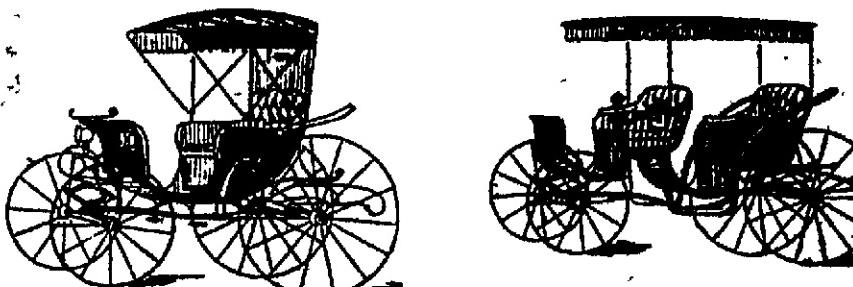
Robert McBryde was appointed an agent of the Board of Health for Oahu and Keauhou and the resignation of H. R. Hitchcock as an agent was accepted.

#### SECRET DOCUMENTS STOLEN

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade at Wurzburg was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the maneuvers, and the secret mobilization documents were stolen. A deserter named Schloesser is suspected

He is believed to have escaped to France."

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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INSURED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY..... SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

## DREYFUS SET FREE.

The conviction and pardon of Dreyfus has the ear mark of a pre-arranged plan. It was designed as a simple method of getting the nation out of a bad scrape. Dreyfus no longer in prison will fail to excite sympathy, and the French people will resort to other means of amusing themselves. The French character demands something spectacular, and Dreyfus living in a comfortable home does not present it.

At the same time, some of his friends, and some of the radicals will insist on a re-examination of the case, and if that is not done will pursue the accusing generals, who have persecuted him. Zola is not the man to permit peace to exist.

But considering the hostile attitude of France to Germany, there will be a strong disposition not to impair the reputation of the army, as it now stands confronting Germany.

Perhaps the foreigners who coldly look at French affairs will agree that practically, the French Government has done the best that could be done under the circumstances. Government itself, the administration of its affairs, involves perpetual compromises. Revolutions are the fruits of a failure to make concessions. "Justice is the key note of the world, and all else is ever out of tune." But who shall decide what justice is? The majority of the French people declare that justice requires the punishment of Dreyfus. The minority declare that he is innocent. If the minority have their own way, then government by the majority utterly fails. But justice itself is impersonal, higher and stronger than the sentiment of the hour, and gradually brings majorities and minorities together. Dreyfus is safe before the world.

## THE "DESCENDANTS."

The views expressed in the Advertiser, several days ago, regarding the condition of missionary work in these Islands, seem to have been misunderstood by some of its readers. The Advertiser carefully confined its discussion to the facts presented in the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. It asked what do these facts mean? What do we, or should we, learn from them? There are numerous facts, not stated in the report, which have an important bearing on missionary work here. They were not cited because they were not included in the report.

The Advertiser attempted to draw the line between the constant and admirable charity shown by all good people in all places towards their neighbors, and the distinct and exclusive work of the paid agent or missionary. It simply called the attention of its readers to the fact that, for some reason, the descendants of the early missionaries had, with few exceptions, declined to engage in either foreign or domestic missionary work, although the leaders in such work urgently call for aid in every direction. If the claims of these leaders are correct, there must be something wrong in the spirit of the churches which refuse to supply this demand. But the leaders may not be abreast of the times, and do not detect and realize the modern ideas regarding the place of missions in the world's evolution. The laity may be, and should be, capable of taking broader views, in these later days, of their relations to this work than their missionary ancestors did. New views do not involve the decline of moral qualities, or the force of religious obligations.

There has been a singularly torpid condition of thought and discussion of the missionary problem here, due to the desire of "not hurting any one's feelings," although this ordinarily commendable sentiment takes no account of the value of truth as an indispensable factor in human progress. It is said by friends of the foreign missionary cause in America, that the reluctance to boldly debate the missionary problem in all its bearings during the last thirty years, is the cause of the insufficient support it is now receiving. The laity instead of being led boldly into instructive study by the active promoters of missions, have been encouraged to avoid investigations, and continue in "the good old ways."

tion of Rev. O. H. Gulick, there is no descendant of the missionaries engaged in exclusive missionary work on the different Islands. Yet the Japanese number nearly 40,000 at present. Among the 16,000 Portuguese, according to this report, there is not a single descendant of the early missionaries exclusively devoted to missionary work although there are contributions of funds for this work, furnished by some of the descendants.

Among the natives, while the descendants have contributed to the support of native churches, they have not engaged personally and exclusively in missionary work. The report states (p. 11) that there are "at least fourteen parishes in need of pastors," and on page 16, it declares that much of the work needed to be done cannot be done as volunteer work. It requires exclusive time and attention.

The Advertiser makes no charges or complaints or criticisms. It presents the facts as they appear in the report of the Evangelical Association. These facts call for close study and profound consideration. If the present conditions are suitable and acceptable, they should not be changed.

There is, however, some reason for the existence of these conditions. They do not exist by chance, for there is no such thing as chance in this world.

The Advertiser has suggested that the cause of this declination to enter into exclusive domestic and foreign work, on the part of the descendants, is due to broader, juster and truer views of the relation of the "heathen" to the people of civilized lands, and the claims which the "heathen" have upon them. Whatever these claims are, and whatever the obligations of the Christian nations are, in this respect, it is generally conceded that the claim that the heathen are "perishing" is no longer tenable. This alone creates a revolution in the mutual relations.

## THE HAWAIIAN &amp; QUITO.

Several tourists who have visited these Islands, and others who have not, have exaggerated the ferocity and malice of the Hawaiian mosquitoes. Several eminent citizens of Connecticut have made themselves conspicuous in defaming him. The Hawaiian insect has the virtues and vices of his race. His uses in this world have never been clearly defined owing to the childhood of science, and its failure to solve many curious problems.

The mosquito, as the ally of rum, tobacco, and beach combers, came to this Paradise with the mercantile marine, and has proved to be as industrious in these Islands, as he is in other and favored lands. The number of mosquitoes in the United States was not obtained by the census officials of 1890, but conservative estimates put the number in the State of Connecticut alone at many billions. The most thickly settled communities are found near the Connecticut river, where, with the thrifty habits of their neighbors, the early Puritans, they lived sober lives, and constructed their own Commonwealth and left a vigorous posterity. Hartford is renowned for its situation at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut, and for placing the day on which shall ascend the river as the leading festival day of the year, although legally Fast day is entitled to the place. But even in Hartford, the mosquito is known and develops all of the energy and perseverance of his Yankee neighbor. Those who have boated and fished from New Haven eastwardly on Long Island Sound to Saybrook point, will testify to the numerous settlements of these insects; many of whom have taken a special course in the students' rooms of Yale College. Even at the grave of Lady Fenwick, the first white woman who died east of the Connecticut river, the sorrowful chant of this insect goes on forever, and there he repeats his creed that "man was made for the mosquito."

## A DARK HORSE.

The political "mashieen" seems to be necessary on the Mainland, for regulating our political institutions. The "dark horse" is equally necessary in the event of the failure, or the appearance of defects in, the popular and prominent political racers. The "mashieen" in these Islands is not at present in use, but it is stored under the shed, and those who have the appetite for running it are ready to take it out at a moment's notice.

But there is no provision made for the appearance of a "dark horse" in the matter of the appointment of governor of this Territory. It is not, of course, usual to declare who the dark horse is, as the term itself implies; he is not now known. The Irishman said to the artist, "Paint my portrait, and I want you to paint my valet in it, but paint him in the picture behind a screen so that he can't be seen."

Following the Irishman's idea, we may indicate who the dark horse is, but still keep him dark.

Rumors and suggestions, lately made, point directly to Col. Sam. Parker as a "dark horse," in the race for the governorship. Who his backers are is not well known. There are other dark horses no doubt in the political stables, well blanketed up to the eyes, and carefully groomed by their respective backers.

But the Honorable Sam is certainly the most picturesque animal of this class. If all of the people who have been generously entertained by him were to unite in urging his claims as a candidate for governor, his chances for the appointment would be excellent. If he were to appear as an open candidate for the office and local influence would promote his interests, the Honorable Sam, would gladly establish a continuous line of tables, covered with luanas, from Puna, Hawaii, to Niihau, with the line broken only at the inter-island channels. If he were successful in his campaign, he would exercise his financial instincts at once by disbursing the cash hoarded in the Treasury, or distribute it on call loans among the banks. Generosity in dealing with available cash is one of the gifts which he possesses in abundance.

As the Advertiser has unbounded confidence in President McKinley's ability to deal with the appointment to the office of governor, and has no recommendations to make, it cannot endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Sam. Parker. But if he should at any time proclaim himself in public as a candidate, it is hoped that he will not consider it necessary for his own advancement or success, to describe Mr. Dole as a "coward" and a "traitor." For if he did, many persons who do not favor Mr. Dole would not hesitate to call the Honorable Sam, a "fool." He did not understand how to play a winning political game.

There is this interesting feature of the situation. If the natives were qualified to vote, and the governor was elected and not appointed to office, the Honorable Sam would be elected by a large majority. But in these days the stream of the popular will in communities like those of Hawaii, does not act directly on the over-shot wheel of government, but is transmitted through various kinds of mechanical contrivances, through checks and balances, and the elective power of the people does not exist. In view of the contingencies of the appointment, the Honorable Sam should now spend his leisure moments in the close study of all the profound treatises on government which abound in the library.

## SUSPENDING LAWS.

The President's order directing the suspension of the registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag relieves the local government from the pressure of applicants for the registry of foreign vessels.

The municipal laws of Hawaii permit and regulate the registration of foreign vessels, and the courts have so decided. The Newlands' resolution provided that the municipal laws should remain in force, until changed by Congress. But the Newlands' resolution also provided that until Congress enacted laws, "The civil, judicial and military power exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct."

The President interprets the words that "the civil, judicial and military power shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct," as a grant of authority to him suspend the election and the registry laws. Practically, and for the best government of this Territory, such great and absolute power in a President like McKinley is a wise provision. He will not intentionally abuse it. But the provision is far-reaching. It gives him, if his interpretation is correct, the right to suspend any law of the Territory. If the military commandant should cause a hundred citizens to be shot without cause, the President can order all of the laws which provide for the punishment for murder to be suspended. He can, at his pleasure, reverse the judgments of the courts, in

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Owing to the pressure in the Eastern money market, the secretary of the Treasury was on the 24th instant disengaging the interest on Government bonds, due October 1st. There is no law which permits this to be done. But it is the custom of the Government to make such advance payments, when the money market is unduly strained. Our local government may set aside a suggestion for the deposit in the banks of the dead capital now hoarded in the Treasury.

any matter whatsoever. In fact, under this interpretation of the Newlands' Resolution, his will and pleasure is the law of the land. If in a litigation, the Supreme Court should confirm Mr. Desky's title to the land on Pacific Heights, the President under this power to "direct" the judicial officers of the government, could direct the court to make a judgment declaring that Mr. Desky had no title to the land.

What can prevent him, excepting his own sense of justice, from directing the civil officers to seize the Kaimuki tract, turn it into a reservation, without compensation to the owners, and then direct the judicial officers to sustain the action of the civil authorities? If he is told that the municipal laws provide for compensation to the owners, he may reply, "I have suspended those laws," and the civil and judicial officers must exercise their powers as I direct. For so the Newlands' resolution says."

Of course, the President will not act unjustly in any matter whatsoever, if correctly informed. Under the circumstances he requires ample authority in governing these Islands. He has now suspended several of our municipal laws, with advantage to our interests. But whether the Federal courts would sustain his broad interpretation of the provision giving him the power to "direct" the exercise of the judicial and civil officers here, without any limitations upon his acts, is an interesting question.

There is one curious feature of the situation. The organ of the Special Diplomatic Agent of President McKinley's Administration, complains with incoherent bitterness about the perverse and "un-American" conduct of this local government. It seems to be quite ignorant of the extremely pleasant relations existing between the local and national government, although there are vigorous efforts made to disrupt those relations.

The officers of the local government have, from time to time, informed the Executive in Washington about the disputed points arising out of the very general, and therefore indefinite terms of the Newlands' resolution. But the Executive in Washington, for more than a year, has been occupied by pressing public affairs, including the many questions connected with the Spanish war, and it has not always duly considered the embarrassing points raised by the President. The orders excluding the Chinese, is an illustration of this.

The local government should have had, from the day of annexation, an able lawyer in Washington, who could at quick notice, inform the Executive upon matters relating to our affairs, especially so when it become only too manifest that the Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States here was not only unfriendly to the local government, but would be pleased to see it embarrassed. However, such an agent was not appointed, and the means of communication, between the two governments has not been altogether satisfactory. The speedy action of Congress in enacting laws for the government of this Territory will end this unsatisfactory situation.

If the President has the power to suspend our local laws, he has the power to suspend the penal contract labor laws. The denunciations of the Supreme Court by the Special Agent's organ for its decisions on the Constitutional question, should be now directed against the President because he did not direct the court to hold that the Constitution extended to these Islands. The government was anxious to avoid mistakes, and its first letter was forwarded to Washington before actual annexation took place. Those who will read the correspondence will see the reasons why the government continued to administer the laws as they existed before annexation took place.

The subject is an important one, and should be carefully considered.

## THE PLAGUE.

The correspondence between the Hawaiian Government and the Executive in Washington is published in another column. It should be read with much care, as it indicates the reasons why the Hawaiian Government continued after annexation to sell public lands. The government was anxious to avoid mistakes, and its first letter was forwarded to Washington before actual annexation took place. Those who will read the correspondence will see the reasons why the government continued to administer the laws as they existed before annexation took place. The subject is an important one, and should be carefully considered.

## NINE DIE IN AN EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Duke of Manchester has created considerable talk and some scandal by appearing at Mrs. Hughes-Hallett's fancy dress ball at Dinard in an abbreviated bathing suit.

MEXICO'S ORIENTAL LINE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—Efforts are being made with prospects of success to have direct steamship connection between Mexican ports and Japan and the Philippines.

## AMBULANCES FOR TRANSVAAL.

TOLEDO (O.), Sept. 17.—The Miller Wagon Works is in receipt of a large order for wagons and ambulances for the British Government, to be sent to the Transvaal in all haste.

## GRANT ALLEN BETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author, who has been in ill health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

## SERIOUS FIRE AT CALLAO.

LIMA, Sept. 16.—At 1 a.m. today a serious conflagration broke out at Callao. It was only subdued at 8 a.m. Many buildings were destroyed and very great losses were sustained.

## FLORENCE MARRYAT DYING.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean,) the novelist, is dying at Brighton, England.

## We Know By Experience.

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it affected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Miss CAROLINE WILKES, Lompoc, Cal.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

In the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

**Hood's Pills** easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

## SALICYLIC ACID

Board of Health Orders.

Notices Served.

Dealers in Certain Brands of Goods Must Stop Their Sale or be Prosecuted.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was approved and copies ordered served on all dealers handling any of the goods specified:

Salicylic acid has been declared by the Board of Health to be a deleterious substance when mixed with any article of food or drink, and as such injurious to health.

The sale of any article of food or drink containing salicylic acid is prohibited.

The brands of tomato catsup or ketchup and bottled beers named in the following schedules contain salicylic acid, and the sale of such after date of this notice will render you liable to prosecution under Act 34, Session Laws of 1899.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health.

SCHEDULE A—TOMATO CATSUP OR KETCHUP.

Crown Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco; Sunnyside Tomato Ketchup, Tiptop Ketchup Co., Cincinnati; Tomato Catsup, Cutting Packing Co., San Francisco; Snider's Home-made Catsup, A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati; Melrose Tomato Ketchup, William Peck & Co., San Francisco; Maltese Cross Tomato Catsup, — Connisseur Tomato Ketchup, Anderson Preserving Co., Camden, N. J.; Fisher Packing Co.'s Catsup, Fisher Packing Co., San Francisco; Blue Label Ketchup, Currie Bros. Co., Rochester; Sonoma Ketchup, Sonoma Preserve Co., Petaluma, Cal.; New Process Tomato Catsup, Lievre Fricke & Co., San Francisco; Sweet Catsup, Rosebud Brand, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Tomato Catsup, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Faust's Oyster Cocktail Catsup, Dodson Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Bat Harbor Tomato Ketchup, — Centaur Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco.

SCHEDULE B—BOTTLED BEERS.

Pilsner Export, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento; Enterprise Lager Beer, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco; Milwaukee Pilsner, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco.

## THE THIRTY-FIRST.

The Entire Regiment is Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The entire Thirty-first Infantry was sent to the quarantine camp of detention at Angel Island Tuesday, so that any faint possibility there might be of smallpox spreading through the camp at the Presidio would be obviated. Company M, the company in which the suspected case was found, was sent to Angel Island last night, and to make assurance doubly sure, General Shafter ordered the entire regiment there this morning. Colonel Freeman sent them over on the MacDowell during the course of the day.

The Thirty-third Infantry arrived at the Presidio today. Some of them got in late last night, some this morning, and the rest this afternoon. The regiment was organized at San Antonio, Texas, by Colonel Luther R. Hare. The field and staff officers are Lieutenant Colonel John J. Breerton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Captain James Burroughs, adjutant, and Captain Athearn, quartermaster. Major Logan is a son of General Logan, and has quite a remarkable career of his own. He was appointed from civil life to the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war, and served as assistant adjutant-general on General Bates' brigade. The other two majors of the regiment are in the Philippines.

The Thirty-third is a regiment of cowboys. Nearly 700 of them are Texans, men of brawn and muscle and tremendous size. Two hundred are from Indian Territory, and there are several Indians among the number.

In spite of their warlike aspect and great physical girth, they distinguished themselves by behaving well on the train. There was not a single disturbance en route.

FORTY or 50 per cent of the men have seen service before, and there are fully 100 ex-regulars in the service. In the rifle practice on the target range at Fort Clark the Thirty-third made the finest score that has ever been made on the range. They want to go to Manilla immediately

# THE GERMAN ARMY

**Annual Maneuvers Marred by Heavy Rain.**

Kaiser's Cavalry Charge Spectacular, but Would Have Been Fatal in War—Value of Automobiles.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The army maneuvers this year are regarded as a mediocre success, owing to various causes, chiefly unfavorable weather. During the four days of sham warfare in South Germany it rained in torrents. For one entire day the operations had to be suspended and the Emperor modified the plan of campaign accordingly. The roads part of the time were simply impassable, and the condition of the troops was indescribable, though most of them found shelter and the commissariat acquitted itself excellently. The maneuvers ended earlier than arranged, because of the intended visit of the Czar to Potsdam on Thursday, which was subsequently abandoned. Thus Emperor William had his preparations for this important visit for nothing.

Apart from these untoward circumstances other features aroused serious criticism of the military value of these big maneuvers in which three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, participated. The troops marched well, infantry covering, in spite of the roads being often knee-deep in mud, from twenty to forty kilometers daily. But some of the commanders made some egregious blunders. General von Falkenhausen, commanding the Thirteenth Corps, got separated from the Fourteenth and the plan of campaign had to be licked into shape for the following morning.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the head of two cavalry divisions on Wednesday was a fine sight. But all the experts present agreed that such a charge in actual war and under the same conditions would have led to the complete annihilation of the whole cavalry. There was, however, the remarkable fact that the physical condition and morale of the troops on both sides remained in good shape, in spite of the weather. Only a few cases of serious illness were reported.

Experts assert that the new field artillery and automobiles were both found to be easily transportable. Automobiles henceforth will be regularly used in army transportation. Some automobiles made during the night and over unknown roads from fifty to seventy miles without breaking down.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the maneuvers was that the Fifteenth Corps, mainly recruited in Alsace, fraternized freely with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps, who were from other parts of the empire.

This reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect October 1. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectiveness of the regiments being reduced while the batteries are increased from 494 to 594. The expense is over \$6,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

## IS CAPTAIN SMITH.

Captain Paul Smith of the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., certainly deserves congratulations for probably one of the quickest promotions known to the War Department.

On August 29, according to an official note forwarded to the Hawaiian Government through Minister Sewall from the State Department, Paul Smith of Honolulu had been appointed to a first lieutenancy in the Fortieth Infantry, U.S.V., and according to advices and official papers received by Paul Smith through Major Mills, the former was appointed to be captain in the Fortieth. Thus Smith was promoted from a first lieutenant to be captain, which rank he now holds.

The following is a copy of the document of most recent date received in regard to the appointment.

I. R. 5065, D. C. 1899.—Telegram. Washington, D. C., August 30.—General Shafter, San Francisco, Cal.: Captain Paul Smith, National Guard Hawaii, appointed captain Fortieth Infantry Volunteers. Have him accept and wire this office.

W. H. CARTER,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1899. Official copy respectfully furnished for the information and guidance of Captain Paul Smith, National Guard of the Hawaiian Islands, through the commanding officer, Camp McKinley, H. I.

By command of Major General Shafter.

J. B. BABCOCK,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Smith forwarded an acceptance by the steamer Coptic, September 12. He expects to receive by the next steamer orders to report to his regiment in the States.

The explanation of Captain Smith's promotion lies in the fact that the letter of recommendation written by Senator Clark, who was lately in Honolulu, to President McKinley reached the War Department a day later than the documents and recommendations favorable to Smith forwarded from the Hawaiian Government.

## The Goats Are Here.

An amused crowd watched the unloading of 106 head of "Nanny" and "Billy" goats from the decks of the Ceylon, yesterday afternoon. The animals showed their appreciation of land by scrambling over lumber piles

and capering about until they found delicacies in the shape of ropes, tin cans and papers to eat. The entire lot except two came from Texas. About half of the lot were immediately taken aboard the James M. McKea, as they were ordered by German families on Kauai.

## HAWAIIANS AT OMAHA.

J. J. Egan, a prominent business man from Honolulu, is at the exposition, calling upon Mr. Logan and Mr. Towse of the Hawaiian exhibit. Mr. Egan was formerly extensively engaged in the mercantile business in Honolulu, but recently sold out his interests, and is now traveling for pleasure. Next week Rev. C. M. Hyde, D.D., president of the North Pacific Missionary Institute in Honolulu, will make the exposition a visit. This institute is where native preachers are fitted for work. Rev. Mr. Hyde is a very prominent preacher and educator in the islands, and will stop over for a few days with his wife to see the white city.—Omaha Bee.

## THE GEO. W. ELDER

### Another Transport for Manila.

She Has About Six Hundred Men of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment on Board.

The United States army transport George W. Elder docked at Fishermans wharf at 7 o'clock last night with 42 officers and 512 men of the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, en route to Manila. The Elder will take on 250 tons of coal and sail for the Philippines tomorrow morning.

The Elder left the wharf at San Francisco at 5:20 o'clock on Wednesday evening, September 20, and anchored in the stream, sailing hence at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The transport Tacoma, with the headquarters and band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, sailed at 6 o'clock on Thursday, two hours ahead of the Elder, and brings the mails and newspaper files. Just outside the Heads the Tacoma was spoken by the Elder and instructions were given Lieutenant Colonel Cummins to go ahead with the Elder and not to keep in the wake of the Tacoma, according to military usage. The Elder then forged ahead and was soon out of sight of the Tacoma. It is probable the latter transport will arrive early this morning.

The military officers on board the Elder are: Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Cummings, Major C. D. V. Hunt, Captain and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Bowen, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon L. K. Graves, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. White, Captains Howard Atkinson, D. T. E. Castle, Wm. B. Gracie, Charles Becht, First Lieutenant J. E. Garyot, Z. F. Collett, adjutant; E. S. Hartshorn, adjutant; James G. Hanna, C. J. Bailey, O. D. Weed, Edward O'Flaherty, Second Lieutenants L. S. Munford, John Oliver, George A. Vernon, A. McCoy, Jos. Leccour.

The following civilian clerks for the quartermaster's department at Manila are on board: Messrs.—Williamson, Redding, McCabe, Berry and Dillon.

The transport Grant was to sail from San Francisco last Friday, stopping at Honolulu. The troops which were intended for this vessel were quarantined owing to some cases of smallpox among the men, but it was not thought when the Tacoma sailed that there would be any delay in sending others in their place. This is the first trip of the Elder as a transport. She has been for many years in the Portland-Alaska trade and belongs to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., now being chartered by the United States Government. She is 1,224 tons and was built by Roach & Sons at Chester, Pa., in 1884. She is in splendid condition yet and made a good run down without any accident. Smooth weather was encountered the entire voyage.

The officers of the Elder are: Captain E. D. Parsons, First Officer F. S. Meady, Second Officer S. A. Kidston, Third Officer J. Murphy, Purser J. H. O'Neill, Steward J. V. Knights, Chief Engineer E. P. Houghton, Second Engineer J. J. Dykeman.

## LUSA LAST NIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Carter gave a luau last evening at Sweet Home, in honor of Mrs. Galt. The table was spread under one of the large trees on the premises and was illuminated with electric lights.

The names of the guests are: Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Miss Lucy Adams, Miss R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Paschal, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Jr., Mrs. H. Meyer, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mr. Arthur Wilder, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. B. L. More, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Limaikaika.

## WILLIAM IN SWEDEN

MALMO, Sweden, Sept. 20.—Emperor William landed here this morning. The Crown Prince of Sweden and a number of dignitaries received His Majesty, and the party proceeded to the Snogeholm estate, where the Emperor will remain until Friday.

## RELIEF DETAINED

### Pending Investigation of Her Safety.

Decks Are Too High and Cost Room Too Small—Had Narrow Escape on Her Last Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The hospital ship Relief did not sail yesterday for Manila, and there is a possibility that she may never be allowed to leave this port on an ocean voyage until her high decks are cut down and her coal bunkers enlarged. At any rate, she will not sail in the service of the Government until her seaworthiness has been passed upon by a board of survey which General Shafter has been ordered to appoint.

There seems to have been some conflict between the medical department and the quartermaster's department at Washington in the matter of the sending back of the Relief. Surgeon General Sternberg ordered her departure with her regular staff and about 125 others of the medical department and hospital corps, who were to be taken over merely as passengers. September 16 had been set some weeks ago as the day on which the Relief should set out. About ten days ago Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers Bolles and Bulger, condemned the vessel as a carrier of passengers across the Pacific. General Sternberg would have disregarded the ruling of these local inspectors.

Colonel Long, the depot quartermaster here, from whom the master of the vessel takes his orders, was not satisfied to let the Relief proceed until he had had an investigation of her condition made for himself. The result of Colonel Long's investigation showed that because of her very high decks and broad exposure of cabin and superstructure the Relief might easily be lost in a typhoon, and that her small coal-carrying capacity made it impossible for her to steam in safety for any great distance at sea, especially should she encounter heavy weather. If more room were to be given to the coal, then there would not be enough for supplies. The fact was brought out that on the recent voyage of the Relief from Manila to San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu, her bunkers were almost emptied of coal when she reached Honolulu, though she had experienced the best of weather. Had she lost time through storms she now would be undoubtedly at the bottom of the Pacific with the hundreds of soldiers who came over on her.

It did not satisfy Colonel Long and his superior quartermaster, General Lindington, in Washington, to be told that if the vessel coasted at Guam as well as at Honolulu she could make the passage in safety. He refused to order her departure, whereupon General Sternberg appealed to the Secretary of War, who yesterday ordered a careful consideration of the failings of the Relief by an expert board of officers.

**SUCCESSOR TO PAUNCEFOTE**

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Commenting upon the difficulty experienced in finding a successor as Ambassador to Washington to Lord Pauncefote, a weekly paper says it is more than likely that Sir Thomas Henry Manderson, K. C. G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1884, will receive the appointment to Washington as a reward for his long service in the Permanent Under-Secretaryship.

**TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Otis has informed the war Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio, with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. She left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sydney also reached Manila today. There were no deaths during the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki!

**HURRICANE SWEEPS NEWFOUNDLAND.**

ST. JOHNS (N. B.), Sept. 16.—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland last night. Four fishing boats were driven off the St. John's coast and three men and a woman drowned. It is feared that there has been much damage and probably loss of life at more distant points.

**THREATENED BY A FAMINE**

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Bombay: It is doubtful if a famine can be avoided in the Gujerat, the Kathiawar and the southwest section of Sindh. Speaking generally, the famine will be restricted to a small portion of the country, but a serious scarcity is probable in large areas of Western India.

**NO AID FROM GERMANY**

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Associated Press learns authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krueger to war.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A message from Kiaochow announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German squadron in Chinese waters.

## From Childhood To Motherhood

### Took it as a Child: Now gives it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Bouton of Brisbane, Queenland, has had the following unusual and delightful experience:

"I am a widow."

"I have a son and a daughter."

"I have a husband."

"I have a son and a daughter."

"I have a husband."

"I have a son and a daughter."

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"I have a husband."

"I have a son and a daughter."

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"I have a husband."

"I have a son and a daughter."

"I have a husband."

## MANILA MATTERS

### Signs of Weakening in the Insurgents.

Ensign Davidson's Work for the Gunboat Paragua Commanded—Death of Colonel Miley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Two insurgent majors entered the American lines yesterday under flag of truce. They visited General MacArthur and offered to release sixteen American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gilmore and his men from the gunboat Yorktown, who were captured at Baler on April 12 last. In return they merely asked permission to send these prisoners through the lines, accompanied by Filipinos, who desire to confer with General Otis. The request was granted and the insurgent officers returned to their lines this morning after promising that the prisoners would be released in a few days. No mention was made of an exchange of prisoners, and the insurgents are evidently dubious of showing their magnanimity. General Otis has consistently followed the policy of releasing Filipino prisoners of war, retaining only their arms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root today received a cablegram from General Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with General Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root to the Cabinet meeting and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the Cabinet session. However, upon reading the message carefully its apparent importance seemed to diminish.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in General Otis' dispatch, and though this may not be of great significance, still, among some of the army officials it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility. The text of the dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur reports from Angeles visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted and the insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with the information."

It is supposed that the prisoners referred to are Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the cruiser Yorktown, as these are the only Americans in the hands of the rebels, unless the Filipinos have captured a few privates who from time to time have been reported missing.

Alluding to General Otis' dispatch regarding a conference with the insurgents, three of the Cabinet members, after the meeting, expressed their opinion that too much significance should not be attached to Aguinaldo's proposal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, Sept. 18:

"Davidson, on the Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily entrenched at a distance of from 1,000 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior commandant Davidson."

The Paragua is one of the little gun-boats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, Inspector general of volunteers, died today at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from General Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever. Colonel Miley's rank in the regular army was first Lieutenant of the Second Artillery.

### COURT NOTES

In the equity suit of the Trustees of the Bishop Estate against the Dowsett heirs, Elizabeth J. Parker, one of the defendants, has filed a notice of acceptance with an authorization to Henry Holmes to appear and file such answer or consent to such decree as he may see fit.

In the suit of W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann vs. Cecil Brown trustee et al., a joinder in demurrer has been filed by the plaintiffs.

In the equity suit of Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., vs. H. F. Gibbs, a bill for injunction Deputy Marshal Chillingworth makes return of service of summons and order to show cause why the temporary injunction prayed for should not be issued.

Rosalie Weir has filed a bill for divorce from A. K. Weir. The parties were married in San Francisco in March, 1871, and last lived together as man and wife in this city. There are four children, all of whom are of age except Andrew, aged 17, now serving

with the United States Army in the Philippines. Neglect to provide for the libellant, and also extreme cruelty are the grounds alleged. Service of summons has been made on the libellee who resides at Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii.

In the case of J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine vs. B. F. Dillingham and the Wai'ala Agricultural Co., plaintiff's brief in reply has been filed.

W. F. Allen and Samuel Parker, executors of the estate of John P. Parker, have filed their final account and the usual petition for allowance of accounts and discharge. They charge themselves with \$574.46, and ask to be allowed \$122.66, leaving a balance of \$151.80 in their hands.

FRANCHISE REFUSED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16.—In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria today the Postmaster General, J. G. Duffy, announced that he had refused permission to the Eastern Extension Company to lay an alternative cable pending consultation with Great Britain, Canada and others concerned in the Pacific cable project.

## DEATH FROM FALL

### A Native Woman Falls Down Flight of Stairs.

Five Persons in the House in the Time of Accident—Inquest to be Held.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Last night at 12 o'clock W. C. Lounsbury, on returning where he rooms, found his landlady a native woman, known as Emily Baily, dead at the foot of a stairway. The body was lying head downward in a pool of blood and life had, from all appearances, been extinct for over an hour.

The woman who met so untimely a death was aged about 52 years. She lived on School street near Rice's stables, where the accident occurred last night, ending in her death. W. C. Lounsbury had been out late last night and discovered the woman lying dead on returning to his room at about 12 o'clock. He gives the following version of the affair.

"I had been out to the Orpheum and around town and did not get home until late. Emily's house is of two stories and has a single stairway leading down into the dining-room, which is also used as a bedroom. The stairway is very steep. When I got home I found Emily dead at the foot of the stairway with feet up and head down. It looked to me like an accident."

"Several persons were in the house, but none of them heard the fall or knew anything about the affair until I notified them. My roommate, Richards, was too far away to hear anything, being asleep."

Lounsbury, with Richards, went immediately to the Police Station to report the death, on learning of its occurrence. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth went to the scene of the accident.

Sydney Theater Burned.

The Tivoli theatre, Sydney, N. S. W., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 12th of September. The fire was first observed at 1 o'clock in the morning, but the flames had by that time obtained such a hold on the building that the whole force of the Fire Department could not save the building. The theatre was the property of Harry Rickards who passed through Honolulu some six weeks ago en route for the United States and Europe in search of new talent, and as the theatre was most lavishly stocked with scenery and appurtenances his loss is a severe one.

TORTURED BY YAQUIS

MAZATLAN (Mexico), Sept. 17.—Private advices from Sonoma show that Chief Tetablate of the Yaquis, who remained loyal to the Mexican Government, was seized by the rebels and cruelly tortured, being stripped, slashed with knives and his body shocking-mutilated, while the Yaquis danced about him "hunting him and crying out." Take your peace now you are punished for siding with the Mexican Government.

The incident indicates the character of the Mexican Indians who are as cruel as the Apache.

COLLAPSE OF AN ADOBE  
LAS VEGAS IN NV, Sep. 17.—An adobe house five miles from Moran N. M., collapsed last night killing Manuel Cordova and his wife and six children. It had been raining in that vicinity for several days and the dirt roof of the house having become saturated, fell upon the inmates crushing them. Only one member of the family, a boy of 10 years escaped being outside the house when the accident occurred.

## DREYFUS IS FREE

### Granted a Pardon By the French President.

Decision of the Cabinet Excites Very Little Interest in Paris—Dreyfus' Whereabouts Unknown.

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Vigore, Chief of the Secret Service, and M. Dureault arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the Minister of War's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard la Enne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern station, outside the town. Matthieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

The carriage which had been waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Matthieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes, bearing Dreyfus away a free man.

While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler.

A small crowd of people had waited at the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave.

Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Captain Dreyfus, who for five long years has been a prisoner, will soon go free if he has not been released already. The Council of Ministers granted him a pardon today after his appeal for revision had been withdrawn.

The decision of the Cabinet to pardon Dreyfus created less interest in Paris than would the result of a big horse race. In fact, it may be said that it caused no excitement whatever.

There was no rioting on the boulevards. In front of the offices of the Libre Parole, where a crowd usually assembles in the evening to gaze upon the huge colored transparencies outside the windows of the leading anti-Semitic organ, there was not the slightest gathering or the faintest sign of demonstration either for or against Dreyfus.

One would think that the fire of the Dreyfus agitation had burned itself out. The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the Government's action by a rabid attack upon President Loubet, but their efforts were futile. The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes, sipping their after-dinner coffee, looked at the newsboys who displayed the front pages of these sheets, with their violent headlines, but utterly refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter or only made the passing remark that the decision was just as had been expected and predicted by every Parisian newspaper since the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict.

### THE AMERICAN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Today's Cabinet meeting lasted longer than usual. Secretary Hay, Gage and Long were the absentees. The cable of General Otis, informing the Secretary of War that Aguinaldo's request that one of his representatives be allowed to come through the American lines for a conference with General Otis regarding the release of American prisoners was laid before the meeting by Secretary Root and discussed at length. The question of the release of the Spanish prisoners whom Aguinaldo is reported as ready to release if transports are sent to the blockaded ports for that purpose was considered, but no action taken.

### NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifling sum compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

## WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than that of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy; The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Gerritt P. Wilder, Sam Lederer and N. S. Sachs and wife returned by the Australia.

## CHINESE EMPRESS

### Fears That Her Food Has Been Poisoned.

Is Seriously Ill and Li Hung Chang is Once More High in Her Favor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Affairs at Peking have been thrown into strange confusion, according to advices by today's mail steamer, by the sudden and dangerous illness of the Empress Dowager and the circulation of a report that Li Hung Chang had been called upon to resume his old rank and office. The Empress Dowager's illness dates from August 25 when she was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting, the fear being entertained that her food had been poisoned. The Imperial physicians declined to discuss this supposition, and three days later their royal mistress, although apparently recovered, was described by those having access to her presence as quite the reverse of her former self mental, being weak and listless, paying little or no attention to affairs of state brought to her attention.

At the same time the announcement was made that the resignation of Vice-roy Liu of Nanking had been accepted, Vice-roy Yu Lu of Tien-tsin, a successor, was appointed. The Empress Dowager had also requested Li Hung Chang to resume his old post at Tien-tsin, despite the violent opposition of her nephew, Jung Lu, who fears that Li may deprive him of the command of the Pei-rang land and naval forces, without which he cannot maintain his position against Prince Ching. There are some among the European students of Oriental politics on the scene who suspect that much of the Empress Dowager's illness is assumed to keep the rival factions of Jung Lu and Prince Ching from coming to blows until she has perfected another coup d'état. The design, it is intimated, is to induce Marquis Ito to come to Peking, and that he and Li Hung Chang shall be her deputies in the government of China.

### BANNING'S VALISE.

Its Loss Entirely Due to the Mistake of a Porter.

The facts relating to the loss in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, of the satchel belonging to Mr. H. R. Banning, containing a large amount of securities are these:

Mr. Banning secured a room in the Occidental Hotel, and his baggage consisting of four pieces was taken to his room in his presence and the room was locked. The room had just been vacated by the purser of the Nippon Maru, and it was entirely empty when taken by Mr. Banning. It seems that another porter, being asked to take the purser's baggage went to the room, and not knowing that it was occupied by a new guest, took the four parcels belonging to Mr. Banning, believing them to belong to the purser. These were sent to the purser on the Nippon Maru. When Mr. Banning discovered the loss, search was at once made, and the mistake of the porter was discovered. None of the securities contained in the parcels were negotiable.

### NEW COLORS FOR GORDONS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales is presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, today, referred to as the capture of Dargai Heights. In the northern part of Afghanistan, by these troops, as a memorable and splendid achievement. Then amid great enthusiasm the Prince said, "I trust it will be your part to carry these colors to victory."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS to cure Gravel, Farts, the hiccups, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 100 years. Manufactured by Doane & Sons, Proprietors throughout the World. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Nothing So Bracing AS PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

### DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

### INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

### PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

### AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER. THE REVERSED COUGH IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED.

UNSOLOITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Dr. of Worcester writes—"I was sent to my doctor to be relieved of a cough. I am now perfectly well and have not had a cold for nearly 12 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

DR. POWELL'S BALSAM IMMEDIATELY EIGHT COUGH QUICKELY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, on the Government Stamp."

Patent Medicine. Established 1824.

**SOLOMON'S MINES**

Not Rider Haggard's but  
Those of the Great King.

Cecil Rhodes Believes the Lost  
Mines of Ophir Have Been Dis-  
covered in the Zambesi.

And King Solomon made a navy of  
ships in Ezion-Geber, which is beside  
Eloth, on the shores of the Red Sea,  
in the land of Edom.

And Hiram sent in the navy his ser-  
vants, shipmen that had knowledge of  
the sea, with the servants of Solomon.

And they came to Ophir and fetched  
thence gold, 420 talents, and brought  
it to King Solomon.

And it is said further that this navy  
of Hiram came once, in three years  
with gold and silver, apes and ivory  
and peacocks.

And ever since then men have  
dreamed of the lost mines of Ophir.  
Gold and silver, ivory and apes and  
peacocks can be found in India and in  
Africa. So most students have set-  
tled on one of these two lands as con-  
taining the lost treasure houses of the  
earth. Others maintain that the land of  
Ophir was in Arabia. But Africa is  
the favorite place now, and so hard-  
headed and visionary a man as Ce-  
cil Rhodes believes not only that the  
mines are on that continent, but he  
has reason to feel assured that their  
location has been established almost  
exactly, at least exactly enough to  
make it possible to find them. In a  
communication which he has just  
made to the shareholders of the Char-  
tered Company he asserts that the  
ancient mines are situated on the  
southern affluents of the Zambesi river  
and that their rediscovery is under  
way of being made a fact.

Now there has just come news from  
the interior of Africa about strange  
discoveries that at least point to com-  
ing revelations of vast interest. The  
report comes from an exploring party  
under Dr. Carl Peters, and is to the  
effect that in Macombe's country,  
which is in South Zambesi—that part  
of British South Africa known under  
the general title of Rhodesia—he has  
discovered a huge mountain, on which  
there stand mighty and ancient ruins  
of a character identical with those dis-  
covered in Zimbabwe. All the indica-  
tions, according to the short report,  
are that they belonged to a settlement  
of miners and assayers, there having  
been found enough evidences of their  
work to warrant such a conclusion as  
to the profession of these forgotten in-  
habitants of inner Africa. Now it has  
been fairly well established, as far as  
theory aided by careful study and  
knowledge could do it, that the inhab-  
itants of Zimbabwe were miners who  
worked for Solomon, and as these  
newly found ruins are identical with  
them in character, they furnish addi-  
tional testimony in support of the be-  
lief that the world is on the track of  
King Solomon's famous mines at last.

In his report Dr. Peters refers to the  
old tradition that half a day's jour-  
ney from the river Mansoro is a fort  
named Massasa, and that near this is  
the "great mountain of Fury, very rich  
in gold, and there are people who say  
that this name of 'Fury' is a corruption  
of the name 'Ophir.' It is this  
mountain in which are Cyclopean  
ruins, according to the story. It was  
to find these ruins that Dr. Peters  
made his journey from the Zambesi; he  
concluded that the Muira is the  
Mansoro of the old maps, and he in-  
vestigated that territory.

He found ruins there, of which he  
says: "The ruin is about two miles  
distant from Inja-ka-Pura. I went to  
this ruin in the afternoon with Herr  
Gramann, and we ascended it, un-  
doubtedly the first whites who have  
done so for centuries, as Mr. Puzey had  
only looked at it from the bottom."  
We stood in a courtyard before  
an ancient Cyclopean wall, partly fal-  
len to pieces, partly rising up to 12  
feet to 15 feet in height. With a feel-  
ing of awe I stood in the midst of  
these remains of ancient, very ancient,  
human activity. We discovered to-  
ward the center of the top another  
ground wall along the edge of the top  
which led me to believe a second wall  
formerly ran around the platform it-  
self. Why the old conquerors chose  
this spot for their fort is easy to see.  
The Muira touches the bottom of the  
hill, so water was handy. A second  
river we have discovered at the back  
of the ruin. I am certain we shall find  
still more of these Cyclopean build-  
ings."

With this first authentic news from  
Dr. Peters' expedition the tongues of  
the British officials who have in their  
charge the affairs of Africa have been  
loosened sufficiently for them to ack-  
nowledge that the explorer's trip is  
not in the interests of Germany, as  
his previous expeditions have been,  
but in the interests of British Africa  
pure and simple. And the big men in  
South Africa have admitted even more  
—they admit now that Dr. Peters and  
his British colleagues, among whom  
are men of the British army, have  
been directly charged with "the explo-  
ration and exploitation of the aufer-  
ious territories on the southern afflu-  
ents of the Zambesi."

"Of course," said one of the officials  
recently, "we couldn't afford to invite  
ridicule by announcing in so  
many words that what we were after  
was the rediscovery and acquisition of  
the lost mines of Ophir. But that is  
what we have sent this expedition for,  
and we have every reason to believe  
that it has a fair chance to find them. For  
many years hard-headed and pro-  
spective but enterprising capitalists have  
been encouraging and helping Biblical  
scholars, antiquarians and geographers,  
to puzzle out the problem of the  
territory in which these mines prob-  
ably are. And an immense mass of dealers

testimony has been gathered, with the  
result that enough money was forth-  
coming from shrewd and unimaginative  
men to fit out this expedition. The world soon will hear remarkable  
news from the Zambesi."

Dr. Carl Peters started on his ex-  
pedition quietly in the end of April. At  
the time his trip was dismissed with-  
out much talk, as being merely one  
of many lesser exploring enterprises.  
His second in command is Captain  
George Silver, who commanded in  
the famous Black Watch till recently,  
when he was relieved to take part in the  
romantic quest. Many mining experts  
accompany the expedition, which is  
escorted by native Somalis.

The expedition was carefully and  
lavishly equipped. The start into the  
interior was made through Portuguese  
territory, the port of Chindu being se-  
lected as the most convenient. A  
stern-wheel steamer, like those which  
were used with such good effect on the  
Nile in the Kitchener campaign, was  
used to transport the party to the up-  
per reaches of the Zambesi river,  
which were reached about a month  
ago.

**GUERIN GIVES UP****End of the Ridiculous  
Fiasco in Paris.****He Surrenders When the Police  
are Minutely Prepared to  
Storm His Residence.**

PARIS, Sept. 20, 4:30 a. m.—At 4  
o'clock this morning M. Guerin prom-  
ised to surrender.

Precisely at the hour appointed a  
captain of the Municipal Guards  
rapped at the door of Fort Chabrol.  
There was a moment of expectation  
and then the door opened. M. Guerin  
calmly presented himself, meekly sur-  
rendered, and was driven to the Po-  
lice Depot in an open cab, seated be-  
side the captain of the guards. His  
companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks' siege ended in  
sublimely ridiculous style.

The night was well chosen by the  
Government, as the excitement over  
the capture of the fort would inevi-  
tably divert attention from the pardon  
extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to  
attack the building and arrest Guerin  
and his band. The Government had  
given him until 4 o'clock this morning  
to surrender and had a regular army to  
assault the fort if he refused. Troops,  
Municipal Guards, mounted and on  
foot, and policemen to the number of  
nearly 1,000 were dispatched to cordon  
all the streets.

The majority of the crowd were at  
the opposite end of the street, from  
which M. Guerin and his companions  
were driven away, and the first inti-  
mation these sightseers had that Fort  
Chabrol had surrendered was the  
withdrawal of the troops and guards.  
The exclamation was heard on all  
sides: "Why, they have surrendered  
like sheep. What a fiasco!" and the  
crowd, cheated out of the anticipated  
storming of the fort by fire and water,  
dispersed, laughing at the expense of  
the Government which had taken six  
weeks to accomplish what, with a lit-  
tle determination, might have been  
done the first day, and exchanging sarc-  
astic comment on the chicken-hearted  
conduct of M. Guerin and his garrison,  
who they had fondly hoped would  
make a spirited resistance.

**The Aztec is Here.**  
The United States Army Transport  
Aztec with 366 horses for the army of  
the Philippines is at Pacific Mail wharf  
from San Francisco having arrived at  
day break yesterday morning.

The horses that were on board were  
all taken ashore immediately. Many  
of them are suffering severely from  
distemper and are quarantined at the  
United States government paddocks.  
Lieutenant H. A. Slevlet of the 4th  
Cavalry, U. S. A., is in command; Veter-  
inary Surgeon Batten has charge of  
the welfare of the animals and Acting  
Assistant Surgeon Andy Hall is the  
ship's doctor. Fourteen enlisted men  
of the 27th, 30th, 31st and 34th Regi-  
ments are aboard in charge of private  
horses; they will join their respective  
organizations in the Philippines.

Twenty-eight civilian teamsters look  
after the government horses. Thirty-  
one ambulances with all the parapher-  
nalia connected therewith are among  
the vessel's cargo destined for service  
on the field. One Hospital Corps mem-  
ber, Warren Leavenworth is aboard.  
Four young stowaways were found on  
board and will be returned to San  
Francisco on the next steamer. The  
officers of the Aztec are: Captain  
Trask, First Officer Hanson, Second  
Officer Carlson, Third Officer Sulli-  
van, Chief Engineer Domingus, and  
Second Engineer Sullivan. The Aztec

takes some of the horses left hereby  
the Leelanaw and the horses that are  
well enough out of those which arrived  
yesterday. She will sail in about  
nine days for Manila.

**GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.**  
The finest quality of loaf sugar is  
used in the manufacture of Chamber-  
lain's Cough Remedy and the roots  
used in its preparation give it a flavor  
similar to that of maple syrup, making  
it very pleasant to take. As a med-  
icine for the cure of coughs, colds, la-  
grippe, croup and whooping cough it  
is unequalled by any other. It always  
cures and cures quickly. For sale by  
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale  
agents for H. L. and all druggists and

**THE MORGAN CITY****Her Troops Hungry on a  
Rocky Beach.**

One Million Dollars in Treasure is Still on  
Board the Sunken Ship—The  
Hooker Off.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The  
Royal Mail steamer Empress of India,  
arriving here today, was signaled as  
she passed the rocky beach at Onomichi,  
Japan, on which the shipwrecked  
men of the transport Morgan City are  
camped, only the masts and funnel-  
tops of their steamer being visible.  
Thus interrupting the voyage of a liner  
is a serious matter, and it was a  
serious matter that occasioned it, the  
800 or more men for Philippine re-en-  
forcement finding themselves on  
shortest rations and with a prospect  
of even these stopping. Five days  
food had been sent from Kobe, but  
there remained but one day's provi-  
sions and no sign of the promised relief  
steamer. The Empress gave all  
the supplies that could be spared from  
the ship's stores and anticipated that  
there would be no further hunger  
among the castaways.

No decision had at that time been  
reached as to the raising of the vessel,  
which, according to the report of the  
Japanese cruiser Yoshino, which vis-  
ited the scene immediately after the  
disaster, will be very difficult, if not  
impossible. Nor had any steps been  
taken toward the recovery of the \$1,  
000,000 in pay money that went down  
with the ship. The point at which  
the disaster occurred is a desolate  
spot in the Inland Sea between Kobe  
and Nagasaki, known as Miura, near  
Onomichi, Bingo province. The current  
runs strong, and there is some  
fear of the ship being washed bare by  
the action of the water, the men hav-  
ing been successful only in removing  
their personal belongings.

Under orders from the Governor at  
Hiroshima, the Chief of the district  
police, with several inspectors and  
policemen, the heads of the village  
and doctors and nurses of the Hiroshi-  
ma Red Cross Society were promptly  
on the scene to relieve the immediate  
necessities of the unfortunate men.  
They were totally unprepared, how-  
ever, to cope with the food question  
so numerous a body, and had not the  
Canadian Pacific steamer responded  
to their call they must have experienced  
all the torments of acute hunger.

The Empress also brings word from  
Manila that the United States trans-  
port Hooker, which had been on the  
rocks off Corregidor Island, had been  
floated, but that the Spanish steamer  
Espana, which had gone to the assistance  
of the Hooker, is now on the  
rocks herself. The Hooker's hull has been  
damaged, the full extent of her  
injuries being impossible to estimate  
until she has been docked at Hong-  
kong.

**JAPANESE EMIGRATION.**  
VICTORIA (B. C.), Sept. 19.—The  
wholesale migration of Japanese to the  
Hawaiian Islands, which a year or so  
ago occasioned their Government con-  
siderable alarm, has again become a  
live issue at Tokio. According to ad-  
vises by the Empress today, agents of  
the Hawaiian plantations have been  
employed during three months past se-  
curing contract laborers through the  
main island of Japan, and the success  
of their efforts was brought forcibly  
to the notice of the Tokio Government  
recently by the announcement that  
transportation had been arranged for  
9,210 men and 1,250 women, all engaged  
for plantations in the Hawaiian group.  
The agents are now hastening forward  
their shipment preparations, inasmuch  
as it is promised that keen restrictive  
measures will be introduced at the first  
assembly of the Japanese Parliament.  
The laborers thus far engaged  
make a majority are to open up new  
plantations now being established with  
American capital.

**DAMON AT WASHINGTON.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Ha-  
waiian Minister of Finance was at the  
Treasury Department today to consult  
officials. He said that he was on his  
way to Europe to secure immigrants  
from among the better class in North-  
ern Italy and Sweden to Hawaii, and  
inquired if any obstacle would be  
placed in the way under the United  
States immigration laws. Assistant  
Secretary Taylor told him that, as Con-  
gress had not yet extended the immigra-  
tion laws to Hawaii, the Govern-  
ment could not interfere, and moreover,  
had no desire to do so, even if the class  
of immigrants secured was good.

**PRINCE DAVID AT WASHINGTON.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Prince  
David Kawanakoa, a cousin of former  
Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, ar-  
rived at Washington today from Hon-  
olulu. His visit is purely personal and  
has no connection with the politics of  
the Islands. He will visit the former  
Queen, who is now a resident of  
Washington, and will go on to New  
York to the yacht races early in Oc-  
tober.

**BRITISH CRUISER AT SAN DIEGO.**  
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19.—The British  
cruiser Leander, which arrived last  
night from Acapulco, will remain here  
until 9 a. m. tomorrow, sailing direct  
to Esquimalt.

"Of course," said one of the officials  
recently, "we couldn't afford to invite  
ridicule by announcing in so  
many words that what we were after  
was the rediscovery and acquisition of  
the lost mines of Ophir. But that is  
what we have sent this expedition for,  
and we have every reason to believe  
that it has a fair chance to find them. For  
many years hard-headed and pro-  
spective but enterprising capitalists have  
been encouraging and helping Biblical  
scholars, antiquarians and geographers,  
to puzzle out the problem of the  
territory in which these mines prob-  
ably are. And an immense mass of dealers

**BEAUTIFUL SKIN**

Hands and Hair Produced by

**Cuticura SOAP**

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the  
world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily  
skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails,  
dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because  
the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop. Boston. British  
depot: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, London. *Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify  
the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, price free.*

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.**

DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

**HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,**  
**NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,**

**HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,**  
**FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.**

**Special Manures Manufactured to Order.**

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.  
One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use  
is well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the  
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

BONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

**Ship Chandlery.**

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to  
6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4  
in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spunyarn, House-  
line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other  
Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hard-  
ware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turn-  
buckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains  
and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for  
mast heads and about everything that is needed  
between these two points

**Can Be Found At**  
**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
—LIMITED.—

Read the Advertiser.

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

(Limited)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 26.

Am. transp. Aztec, Trask, from San Francisco, Sept. 17; horses for Manila.

Am. bkt. Omega, M. H. Harrington, from Iquique, Aug. 6; 1,020 tons nitrate to Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

Am. bk. Iohan, C. C. McClure, from New York, May 31; 2,300 tons general merchandise to C. Brewer &amp; Co.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Knanapali, Sept. 25; 4,200 bags sugar.

Stmr. Iwahini, Gregory, from Hookena, Sept. 25; 5,280 bags sugar, 327 bundles hides.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, from Maikaweli, Sept. 25; 18 tons scrap iron, 5 deck passengers.

Wednesday, September 27.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, from Hawaii, September 26.

Br. stmr. Aorangi, Phillips, from Brisbane, Sept. 15; 150 tons general merchandise, 5 passengers.

Stmr. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco, Sept. 27; 2,100 tons general merchandise, 123 passengers.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa, Sept. 26; 7 pkgs. sundries, 4 deck passengers.

Am. bk Ceylon, Willer, from San Francisco with general cargo.

Am. schr. J. B. Leeds, Neilson, 24 days from Aberdeen; 277,000 ft. lumber, 50,000 shingles, to Oahu B. &amp; L. Co.

Thursday, September 28.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai; 114 bags taro.

Ger. bk. Theodor, J. Arfmann, from London, March 29, bound for San Francisco; general merchandise.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, 29 days from Seattle; 728,000 feet lumber, 200,000 shingles to order.

Stmr. Lehua, Parker, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

U. S. A. T. George W. Elder, Parsons, 7½ days from San Francisco, with troops for Manila.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU

Tuesday, September 26

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Wai-mea.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Pederson, Nawili-wili.

Schr. Inca, Rasmussen, Puget Sound in ballast.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, Maunaole.

Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, Lahaina and Hilo.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Wai-mano.

Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Lahaina, Kahului.

Stmr. Upolu, Honohipu and Kona.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

Stmr. Helene, Bennett, Paauhau.

Wednesday, September 27

Schr. Mokihana, for Maui.

Schr. Lapolo, for Maui.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hana-mau.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.

Br. stmr. Aorangi, Mortimer, Victo-ria.

Thursday, September 28.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Honokaa.

Br. cable survey ship Egeria, Smyth, Vancouver.

Schr. Golden Gate, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Honokaa.

Am. bk. Louisiana, Halcrow, Port Angeles in ballast.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, Olowa-lu.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kilauea-Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAlman, San Francisco.

## FOREIGN PORTS

EUREKA—Sailed, Sept. 17, schr. Al-len A. For Hiro.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 17, stmr. Coptic, from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 16, bk. C. D. Bryant, for Honolulu, via Nanaimo; schr. H. C. Wright, for Kahului, via Kilihiou.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived, Sept. 17, ship S. D. Carlton, from Kahului.

NEW YORK—Sailed, Sept. 16, ship W. F. Babcock, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHAR-TERS.

Skagit, Am. bkt., 443 tons (at Lud-low)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope &amp; Talbot.

Coryphene, Am. bk., 733 tons—Coal from Nanaimo to Honolulu, by Wil-Hams, Dimond &amp; Co.

Bertie Minor, Am. schr., 230 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanly &amp; Co.

Chas. R. Wilson, Am. schr., 328 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu. Prior to arrival.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Noveltiy, Am. schr., Newcastle Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship...Newcastle

Errol, Br. ship...Newcastle

Lizzie Vance, Am. schr...Newcastle

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr...Newcastle

Wm. Carson, Am. bkt...Newcastle

J. L. Stanford, Am. bkt...Newcastle

Newsboy, Am. bkt...Newcastle

Seminoe, Am. bk...Newcastle

Woolahra, Br. bk...Newcastle

Dominion, Br. bk...Newcastle

Great Admiral, Am. sch...Newcastle

Golden Shore, Am. sch...Newcastle

Solvay, Nor. bk...Newcastle

Wm. Carson, Am. bkt...Newcastle

Alex. McNeil, Am. bk...Newcastle

Star of France, Haw. sch...Newcastle

Beechdale, Am. bk...Nitrate ports

St. Katherine, Am. bk...New York

W. F. Babcock, Am. ship...New York

H. C. Wright, Am. schr...Tacoma

Eureka, Am. bkt...Tacoma

Emma Claudia, Am. schr...Tacoma

Metha Nelson, Am. schr...Tacoma

Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bg...Tacoma

R. W. Bartlett, Am. schr...Gray's Har

Columbia, Am. schr...Gray's Har

Endeavor, Am. schr...Port Ludlow

Thor S. Negus, Am. schr...San Diego

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15—The American ship Eclipse, bound to Honolulu from Newcastle, Australia, according to a cablegram received at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday met with a mishap off the coast of Australia. She encountered a typhoon. Her cargo shifted, her seams opened, and, leaking she was barely able to put into Sydney, where she is being

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rutherford, Sept. 24—G. M. Robertson, Edward P. Stoddard, Louis F. Marshall, Alton L. Williams, J. T. Leeson, Walter J. Burridge, Edith M. Bayer, Ethel G. Chamberlain.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, Sept. 27—Mrs. L. Andrews, G. H. Angus, Miss M. Angus, Wm. Armstrong, Capt. E. F. Cameron and wife, E. J. Cotton and wife, Frank Curtis, Miss Rose Daly, Miss A. S. Eckfeldt, W. Forbes, F. W. Graham, Wm. Green, J. I. Grove, Robt. Parker, Mrs. G. A. Hendricks, Charles Johnson, E. A. Johnson, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Hiriam Killey, J. L. Kilworth and wife, S. W. Lederer, Mrs. W. T. Lucas, Mrs. D. Maclean, Capt. Wm. Matson, R. S. Moore, Mrs. F. E. Ott, Jas. O'Neill, M. O'Shangnessy, R. M. Overend and wife, J. R. Parker, wife and 2 children, R. T. Peel, N. S. Sachs and wife, Mrs. H. Schou, Mrs. I. Seyde and child, Miss M. E. Shaw, Miss Sheridan, H. F. Sturtevant, D. J. Styne, Miss J. Tanner, B. A. Travelle, Mrs. Paul De La Vergne, Mrs. R. A. Wellman, Miss Wellman, Miss E. Wellman, G. P. Wilder, C. W. Yolland, wife and child, C. H. W. Norton, C. S. Holloway, Miss S. K. Gray, J. H. Belser, Miss H. Gower, J. E. Metcalf.

From Sydney and Brisbane, per stmr. Aorangi, Sept. 27—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Miss Terrance, D. Parry, P. J. Walsh.

From Molokai, per stmr. Mokolii, Sept. 27—Chas. Christian, 7 deck passengers.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, Sept. 28—L. H. Dee, W. Disney, H. Evans, E. R. Bivens, M. M. Bush, P. F. Mussey, A. V. Peters and 4 deck.

## Departed.

For Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, Sept. 26—Hana—Ah Ping, Mrs. Pfeiffer, R. T. Wilbur, Kahului—Tin Ming, Y. Yamagata, W. J. Cuelho, wife and two children, Miss Mist, C. H. Jennings, Mrs. C. H. Dickey and maid, F. W. Meier, T. C. Thayer, Mrs. P. N. Kahoolanu, Mrs. O. E. Duckey, child and nurse, S. N. Norrie Nahuku—A. Hocking.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 26—W. H. Rice, H. N. Crabbé, J. W. Hall, J. Bergstrom, Tokihil Tanaka, Chee Y. Tanaka, E. Strout, Miss Girvin, Mrs. Hamilton, G. W. Nohoku and wife.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 26—L. Kahbaum and wife, W. J. Burridge, H. G. Ginoca, C. B. Hofgaard, J. Blalock, Miss E. Kimokeo.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinu, Sept. 26—Mrs. F. G. Snow, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, Y. Kuramoto, Dr. J. Katsumoto, C. A. Galbraith, Dr. Nichols, A. F. Judd, Jr., C. H. Klugel, C. Horswill and wife, Peter Lee and wife, John Hadden, A. L. Young, Mr. Raas, A. S. Humphreys, Rev. T.akahashi, Rev. C. M. Kamakawiole, Mrs. Reinhardt and daughter, David Ai and wife, F. D. Greany, Mrs. Cruzan, Miss Bloom, Mrs. Bloom, Joseph Bender, H. St. Goar and wife, Mrs. N. Kahanelio, Paul Soule, A. J. Campbell, M. P. Robinson, Mr. Graves, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Madden, E. C. Pactell, Miss Julia Kelliha, J. W. Atkins, W. S. Wise.

For Victoria, per stmr. Aorangi, Sept. 27—A. D. Baldwin, F. A. Baldwin, C. Wetmore, W. D. McBryde, A. Mirrelees, J. Rothwell, T. May, Dr. F. H. Humphris, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holt, Jr. and son, Mr. Puao, C. Usborne, A. S. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Canney, P. R. Canney, Chow Ben, Mrs. J. C. Chamblain, F. Mallet, C. H. Voss, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Voss, T. E. Ivana, C. Collie, S. Vierke and child, R. R. Hollis.

For Hanamana, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 27—Mrs. Lucas.

For Kapaa, per stmr. Wanalele, Sept. 27—Lai Fearn.

For Honokaa and Kukuihaele, per stmr. Noeau, Sept. 28—A. Loresian.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 28—W. H. Rice, A. Dempster.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Noeau, Sept. 28—F. Kaapa and wife, A. Louison.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel. From Due in September.

Honolulu, Am. schr. . . . . S. F. Ridderick Dhu, Haw. bk . . . . . S. F. Consuelo, Am. bg . . . . . S. F. Amy Turner, Am. bk . . . . . S. F. Transit, Am. schr. . . . . S. F. W. G. Irwin, Am. bg . . . . . S. F. Lurline, Am. bg . . . . . S. F. Klinfauna, Br. br . . . . . London Albion, Ger. bk . . . . . Westport Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship . . . . . Norfolk Louis, Am. schr. . . . . Nitrate ports City of Adelaide, Br. bk . . . . . Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship . . . . . Newcastle Allen A., Am. schr. . . . . Eureka Mary Dodge, Am. schr. . . . . Eureka Klikitat, Am. bkt . . . . . Pt. Gamble Nokomis, Am. schr. . . . . Pt. Gamble

Due in October.

County Merioneth, Br. bk . . . . . Liverpool Mary Wickerman, Am. bk . . . . . Newcastle John A. Briggs, Am. schr. Newcastle One in November

Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle, Eng. Owainu, Haw. bk . . . . . Antwerp

Due in December

John B. Hyde, Am. schr. . . . . Dec.

Conway Castle, Br. bk . . . . . Liverpool

Poreldon, Br. sch. . . . . Liverpool

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or issuing corrections or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKING, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The well-known mariner, Captain Paha, will command Wilder's new schooner Golden Gate.

Chief Officer Lewiss of the Antrim is left sick. His place is being filled by Second Officer Anderson.

It is reported that the ship John A. Briggs will bring the coal cargo of the Eclipse to Honolulu, the Eclipse being unseaworthy.

The ship Ebenezer arrived at New York on the 9th from Santos with 38,500 bags coffee, the largest cargo under sail that ever arrived at any port in the United States.

The S. D. Carlton arrived at Philadelphia on the 17th with 2,500 tons sugar from the Hawaiian Islands. Three more cargoes to be heard from ships J. B. Thomas, Erskine M. Phelps and Iroquois.

Concerning the salving of the bark Colusa, which was stranded at Kahului last Saturday, only two steamers were present and towing the Maul and Kinau. Without the Kinau's presence the Colusa would doubtless have been a total loss.

Two sugar cargoes for San Francisco cleared yesterday, both shipped by C. Brewer &amp; Co. for acc'ts of various agencies here. The Andrew Welch carried 2,276,520 pounds, valued at \$93,650, and the Martha Davis, 1,936,287 pounds, valued at \$75,683.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A cable received yesterday from Yokohama reports that the fire on the Japanese steamer America Maru, which has been previously reported, had been extinguished, but not until the cargo in the main hold was much damaged.

The Hawaiian bark Iolani, 117 days from